

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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George F. Milton, editor.
Walker C. Johnson, business manager.

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The "America" is the first American-built tank, and the biggest yet.

We are sorry to note that Col. Henry Watterson, the veteran editor, is still in the hospital.

Before being taken in by the plea, in favor of the dogs and the kaiser, that there is wool plenty, consult some reliable dealer on the price—and the probability of getting—an all-wool suit.

Tennessee, it is reported, still trails in the number of war savings societies. We were expected to organize 7,755 of these, and we have only formed 395. This is not the traditional spirit of the Volunteer State. Let's get busy and make up the deficit.

To Chairman C. C. Nottingham, who had charge of the third liberty loan campaign in the Chattanooga zone, and Chairman W. M. Elliott, who was in charge locally, and their splendid committees the most extravagant praise would not be too much for their able and untiring efforts. The committees have made a most enviable record.

The cycle of money invested in liberty bonds is explained as follows: The people lend the money to the government, a portion of this is loaned to the allies, then the government and the allies spend it—or most of it—for supplies in this country. In some instances it is declared that money paid by workers as first installment upon bonds is returned to their employers and again paid to them in time to be used as a second installment on the bonds. The money stays at home. Buy all the bonds you can.

An exchange figures it this way: The government cannot run a train over a given track any more cheaply than a private corporation can do it, perhaps not so cheap. But when the government controls all the roads it does not need to run competing trains. The direct route is preferable for passengers sometimes, though not always. And it is preferable for the more important kinds of freight. Each road, it may almost be said, can do some one thing better than other roads. The government can carry the tendency toward specialization to an extreme, because it is not embarrassed by the necessity of making a given unit of the national system pay for itself. These things are true and look impressive on paper. There are almost endless possibilities of economies from government operation. But will it promote efficiency and good service? Will men aspire to promotion in the service because of merit developed by experience or through political pull? Will redundant jobs be created to compensate for political service? Would those holding positions by virtue of the party boss make the same effort to produce good, economic service as would be the case were political considerations unknown? The matter of government ownership is probably approaching, but it ought to be carefully studied before it is permanently adopted.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Speaking of the probable reasons which are influencing the president in his opposition to a declaration of war against Bulgaria and Turkey, the Dallas News says:

"Just what those considerations are has not been disclosed. It may be that he harbors the hope of alienating one or both these nations from Germany. But, more likely, he is governed by the belief that a declaration of war on Turkey and Bulgaria would provoke them into giving military help to Germany on the western front. Already there have been reports of the presence of Bulgarian and Turkish troops in Germany, but these reports have been authoritatively denied. Bulgaria, for reasons that have not been made clear, has protested its friendship for the United States and shown an unmistakable eagerness to maintain that relation. That fact may not justify a belief that Bulgaria is alienated from Germany, but it does war the belief that, in the absence of any provocation, such as would be given by a declaration of war, Bulgaria will resist the efforts of Germany to have Bulgarian troops sent to the western front. Since it in no way restricts our military activities to remain at peace with Bulgaria and Turkey, prudence must counsel against an action which can offer no practical advantage and might entail a practical disadvantage. It is pretty safe to guess that nowhere is the desire that we declare war on Bulgaria and Turkey so eager as it is in Berlin."

We could gain no tactical advantage by sending troops into the Balkans and if by our absence of a declaration of war we keep them at home, so much the better.

Then, too, we must consider the fact that in Turkey and many American missionaries and we might cause them to be persecuted or worse.

BETTER NEWS TODAY.

The Germans were beaten everywhere in their attacks in the north yesterday. The French now occupy all of Lore, which is between the two heights, Mount Kemmel and Mount Rouge. On the lines close to Ypres and to the north of that point, the enemy assaults everywhere broke down with enormous losses.

Of course, this is only the beginning. The battle isn't over. But the discomfort which has been administered the Hun will greatly encourage the hope that he will not pass the barricade erected against his progress toward the channel ports.

He has two routes to choose. Unless he takes Mount Rouge, Mount Noir and Mount des Cats, to the northwest of Kemmel and rising nearly to the same altitude, he cannot advance on Poperinghe. By a detour, he may avoid the fire from these points, if he can force the British out of Ypres and to the north as far as Dixmude. Then he would have no natural obstruction in his approach to Dunkirk, except the mud and morasses of that terrain. The battle yesterday was all along the line from Meteren to above Ypres. No doubt it was partly for the purpose of locating some weak place in the defensive lines. None such was found, and the situation today, therefore, is immeasurably improved.

The warning that our allies might have to give up the Ypres salient was evidently premature. There seems no likelihood of any considerable retirement here.

WHY RAISE THAT QUESTION?

Our good friends, the editors of the Nashville Tennessean and American, are accomplished journalists and able writers, and they may know the best methods to use in their efforts to influence the race for United States senator, but as one of the newspapers in the state which would like to see a campaign in which the real issues are thoroughly presented and appreciated by the voters of the state we must express regret that our contemporary insists on making an issue out of whether or not Maj. E. B. Stahlman is a loyal American citizen.

Even if there were some question as to the mayor's loyalty, what has that got to do with the senatorial election? It goes without saying that the mayor has pronounced views on who should be elected senator. He always has on every question. His paper is outspoken. There is a large number of people in Tennessee who do not think he is supporting the right candidate. But certainly Tennesseans are not going to be controlled in their voting by the fact that any particular newspaper supports any particular candidate. It is putting the campaign on too low a plane to lay so much stress on the newspaper support given any candidate.

There is a tendency in the midst of war for people to continue public servants in office. It is rather difficult on that account to direct public attention to the questions involved in political campaigns. It will add to the difficulty if the fight between the Nashville newspapers is brought to the front. It isn't the sort of campaign that Tennesseans will welcome. Judge Shields has been in office for the past five years. He must be measured in accordance with the record he made during that period and previously.

As for Maj. Stahlman's loyalty, we have expressed ourselves before. He is one of those millions of our citizens who was born in Germany. He has relatives there. No doubt the declaration of war by the United States against his native land tore his heart strings, as it has done those of all people of that nativity here. But he is an old man and has lived in the United States since his youth. He has been in public life a long time, and while much that he has said and done are subjects of controversy, no one ever seriously questioned his love of this country, and we do not believe this question would be raised now if he weren't active in his support of his candidate in this senatorial race.

The News has agreed with the Tennessean and American in most matters of state politics, and we have the highest regard for all connected with it and great admiration for the candidate it supports, but in the interest of our good state we do not think it well that these matters be raised at the present time.

Speaking of the resignation of Lord Rothermere, brother of Lord Northcliffe, A. G. Gardiner, writing in the London Daily News, says:

"The resignation of Lord Rothermere, coupled with the reported resignation of his brother, Lord Northcliffe, is a welcome fact. It indicates that the Harmsworth bubble has burst. Lord Northcliffe's forte was in sniping in a mask behind a journalistic hedge. Being him out into the open, look at him, try him, and he is nothing—vox et praeterea nihil."

Cabinets have risen and cabinets have fallen, and now if the influence of Northcliffe passes it will be the latest of the overtures.

Henry Ford is the bane of the politicians of Michigan, and sometimes of the whole country. Admirers are now trying to put him in the race for senator from Michigan and the politicians say: "If Ford runs, we're sunk without warning."

The kaiser waited until assured that the British naval visitors had departed before going down to Zeppelins to inspect the damages. It's safety first with his tribe.

TO THE EDITOR OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

(Communications in this department represent the views of the writers. All matters of public interest may be discussed briefly.)

Dogs Work for Bill.

Editor The News:
That the dog works for the kaiser is proven by a statement from the department of agriculture which says that "the dog kills 100,000 sheep every year which are worth \$4,000,000 at present prices." He consumes but does not produce, and what he can't consume, he destroys.

The reason he does not kill more sheep is that they are not here for him to kill. Everybody would say hang men but that while they are at war for our liberty. The edict has gone forth all over the nation that all men, physically able, must produce or quit consuming.

The judges are charging the juries to this effect. But dogs must be better than men, for the "yaller cur" can lastly bark in the sunshine all day, and then help the kaiser by killing sheep all night—if he can find the sheep.

AMONG THE BRETHREN.

This is the way the Rockwood Times grows patriotic and prophetic: "When 'The Boys Come Home' they will have 'Taken the Germ Out of Germany' and will 'Keep the Glow in Old Glory.'"

"California has again been visited by earthquake shocks. These are the first shocks she has had since the election in 1916," remarks the Morristown Gazette, in noting that California is still in the running.

This from the Newport Plain Talk indicates that one editor is seeing visions of plenty: "Coke county farmers are preparing to raise the largest crop in our history. It's a genuine pleasure to go out into the country and see what's going on."

Your reputation is public property, according to this from the Paris Parliament: "You can leave me directing how to handle your money, but not your reputation. The public will attend to that."

The experiment here suggested by the Columbia Herald might be some help, at any rate: "A few more legal executions of murderers, rapists and other criminals in Tennessee might reduce the number of lynchings by mobs."

"Don't let any one imagine for a minute that the government is coming to him as a bugger. Oh, no, it is coming as a good friend merely asking an accommodation as a friend," declares the Cleveland Herald. The government has friends, but it is not a bank-rupt.

"The civilian public could spare him, but to draft Charlie (Stahlman) would cost the government too much income tax money, and the provision for merit in the camps is already adequate," is an opinion expressed by the Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle.

This is the way the Sparta Expositor discriminates: "We read that God became flesh and blood and dwelt among men. What a beautiful devil he made flesh and blood and dwelt among men. The former was called the Christ; the latter, the kaiser."

After it's over, it's natural that one should like to feel that he had a hand in it, hence the following suggestion from the Brownsville States-Graphic: "Buy your liberty bonds and make a real patriotic American. You can't feel like one until you do make some sure enough sacrifice in the interest of this war for liberty and your home land."

The Cleveland Herald is willing, but according to the following, has troubles of its own in its efforts to get serious admonitions being handed out: "The fuel administrator asks one to buy his coal in April or May, but when it comes to buying one cannot get it. And relief is in sight, from all indications."

The Greenville Democrat joins in the prevalent patriotic strain as follows: "Splendid work is being done by the committee of liberty loan workers throughout the county. These men are giving their time generously to selling the bonds. What are you doing? Let your name be on the list of the top this week, and then let us stop until we have doubled our quota."

Warnings against an inconclusive peace are not a new thing under the sun, according to the following from the Union City Commercial: "At a celebration of the founding of Rome, 753 years before the birth of Christ, Prince Caesar denounced the outbreak of the new barbarians. He spoke from the Roman capitol before all the civic authorities and warned against a premature peace."

In the hope that it can find a way, we give our support to the following from the Tullahoma Guardian: "An other negro lynched. This time in Henderson county. The victim of the mob's vengeance had murdered the sheriff in cold blood, but the ends of justice were not served. The mob spirit is opposed to all law and order. The mob must go."

From the exultant nature of the following from the South Pittsburg Hustler, one is led to suspect that a fellow citizen has called at the office, paid a year's subscription in advance and perhaps presented the editor with a "mess" of turnip greens: "The people of South Pittsburg are a generous and sympathetic people and can always be found ready and willing to assist in any worthy cause. We are proud of the fact that we are citizens of a town and county where we are conscious of the fact that those who populate the place are among God's chosen people."

Champ Clark at His Post.

(New York World.)
Speaker of the house of representatives for four consecutive terms, a service longer than that of any of his predecessors except Henry Clay and Joseph C. Cannon, Champ Clark declines appointment to the senate by the house of representatives to succeed the late William J. Stone.

At the age of 65 a senatorial career might naturally appeal to a man who has won all the honors that what used to be called the popular branch of congress can bestow and whose ambition to be the candidate for his party for president was narrowly defeated, but Mr. Clark renounces "such considerations" and remains at his post. We think his fellow citizens will be glad him for so doing and that both he and the country are to be congratulated upon his decision.

Although in the present house the democrats are without an actual majority, they have retained the organization, and the stability of the majority is a factor in the various elements in opposition to

AND SO I HAVE EVERY REASON TO BE PROUD OF MY ANCESTORS. THEY WERE AMONG THOSE WHO LANDED AT PLYMOUTH ROCK.



MR. TWADDELL, YOU ARE FOREVER BRAGGING ABOUT YOUR ANCESTORS LANDING AT PLYMOUTH ROCK! DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK THAT THEY HAD NO IMMIGRATION LAWS THERE AT THAT TIME!!!



THE JARR FAMILY

By Roy L. McCardell

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Mrs. Jarr tore a page out of the newspaper, and rolling it into a ball, thrust it deftly into the recesses of her kimono sleeve. Mr. Jarr gazed across the breakfast-table in surprise. What was that the dickens? he inquired.

Mrs. Jarr made no reply until Gertrude, the Jarrs' light-running domestic, who had just entered with the wheeled tray of breakfast, had retired to the kitchen.

It was a page of pictures, showing women at work in an aeroplane factory," explained Mrs. Jarr. "I do not know whether it is patriotic or because she wants to wear 'overalls' for working girls' and have her picture taken for the papers and the news films as a war worker, but Gertrude shows too much interest in such things. So I just censor the newspaper before she sees them."

"It must keep you busy," said Mr. Jarr, as he stirred his coffee.

"Busy and worried both," Mrs. Jarr admitted. "And sometimes I leave the table rustling with secret newspaper pages as though I were wearing stiff silk petticoats in the style of ten years ago, when women wore silk petticoats—any kind of petticoats, for that matter. Ah, it seems years and years since the days of peace and petticoats."

"Doesn't Gertrude suspect something is being withheld from her?" asked Mr. Jarr.

"No, she thinks I am just taking war economy cooking receipts out of the papers and they do not interest her—her mind is on ammunition."

"Evidently," sighed Mr. Jarr, as he hit into one of the wheeled blaudits. "If these were only buried at the Germans! And what's the trouble with Gertrude? Mr. Jarr, noticing a pamphlet that had come with the morning mail and from which Mrs. Jarr had removed the wrapper.

"It is in keeping with the topic we were discussing," replied Mrs. Jarr. "It is the report of Prof. De Graft, of the Skinner Foundation. 'The Problem of Inefficiency in Domestic Science in Middle Class' agree upon a speaker other than Mr. Clark. His fairness in the chair, his long experience and his many amiable personal qualities have given him a prestige unique in some respects, as shown when the republican leaders of the house assailed him that if it was his wish to enter the senate they would not oppose the election of a democrat as his successor in the speakership."

Mr. Clark meets the requirements of his important station as no other man of his credit in his political life. It is to the credit of his political opponents that they recognize the fact and his renunciation of a senatorship which he would undoubtedly have held for life, dictated as it was by a high sense of patriotic duty, will not lack sincere public recognition.

Honors Paid Airman.

(Memphis Commercial Appeal.)
Those people who object to the letters paid him look only at the German side of the question. They see but the enemy and not the man behind. But Richtofen was not a Hun in the general acceptance of the word; to him is attributed no cruelty or ferociousness; he fought an honorable fight, and attained wonderful skill in the management of his fighting machine. The allies found in him evidently a foe man worthy of their steel, and gave him a military funeral as a recognition of his work. No honor to a honorable foe is misplaced, the withholding of the honor marks a malignant spirit.

The incident had something of a counterpart in the burial of Gen. Fraser on the battlefield of Saratoga, when Fraser and Burgoyne led their forces to the light. Fraser was one of the bravest of the English commanders and his reputation was well known to the Americans. After he was shot and lay dying, he asked to be buried at sunset on a certain mound his men had defended. As the cortege moved up the eminence the Americans, as they thought it was some reinforcement division, turned their guns on the group, and the dirt thrown up by the shells fell on the robes of the chaplain and on the coffin itself. Then suddenly the Americans discovered it was a funeral procession, and a runner brought the news the dead man was the general at whose hands the freedom of America had nothing to expect.

But in a moment the hostile firing

Home." I understand the Skinner Foundation had 200 social service experts, all college graduates in social science, assisted by a staff of practical investigators, working at large salaries for seven years on the servant problem. Their reports embraced 6,000 printed pages, so Prof. De Graft was hired for an immense sum to make a digest of the report. And this pamphlet is, I believe, a summary of his digest."

"How's the professor's digestion—what does he say?" Mr. Jarr inquired.

Despite the untiring efforts of a large staff of trained and experienced investigators for seven years, and their researches compiled in 6,000 printed pages of charts and statistics, and a correspondence between the various salaried bureaus of the Inquiry of the Servant Survey involving 420,000 letters, all properly filed and properly card-indexed, the question is so complex that its ultimate solution will depend on another million-dollar appropriation."

"In other words, the professor says the servant problem needs another million, and then it may not be answered," Mr. Jarr interrupted to inquire.

"I guess that is what it means," replied Mrs. Jarr. "See, he says here that special credit must be given Prof. Hanky, F. R. S., LL.D., A. B., M. A., Ph. D."

"Ah, the guy who invented the alphabet," interjected Mr. Jarr.

"For his splendid study, 'Domestic Problems of the Neolithic Age,' Mrs. Jarr went on.

"It's a model report," remarked Mr. Jarr. "It contains nothing of any practical value whatever."

"Why, yes, it does," said Mrs. Jarr. "For here is a 'Table of Heat Units to Determine the Alimentary Value of Carbohydrates and Protein.' I suppose that could be of value if anybody could understand it, or had a chemical test laboratory connected with one's kitchen. I also see a footnote here, in which Prof. Darius T. Sawtsworth says the war greatly complicates hitherto accepted conditions of domestic science."

"What do you think he means by that?" asked Mr. Jarr.

"That servants marry soldiers and live on the money the government allots, or that they work in the war factories and make more money than you do!" said Mrs. Jarr.

ceased, a silence fell on the ranks of the revolutionists, broken presently by the solemn booming of a regimental gun from their trenches and the blowing of a funeral march by their trumpeters. So was the gallant Fraser buried with friend and foe joining in the honors. And the English did not forget the tribute of respect.

To honor valor, to respect a man who makes a clean fight, is a part of the chivalry of the world; and this incident of Richtofen's burial is a glorious assurance that the on-lookers that saw this war of hell on the western front has not made friends of the English and French, but that among them knight-hood is still "in flower."

Honest Criticism.

(New York Evening Post.)
Mr. Hughes had some admirable things to say in his speech to the newspaper publishers last night. Premising full support of the president, and abhorrence of every form of disloyalty, he defended not only the right but the duty and usefulness of honest criticism. He justly declared that there could be no safety for a country placed in the hands of an executive entirely shut away from plain speakers of the truth. A president can learn nothing from his advisors; he can secure a great deal to a advantage from criticism. It is obvious that President Wilson has profited, as the nation has profited, by the demand that the truth be laid bare about our military preparations and about the work of his subordinates. Secretary Daniels, who, as an ex-editor, smilingly admitted that he had been forced to take a large amount of the medicine which he himself used to administer to men in office, frankly acknowledged the great value of honest criticism in the American press during the past twelve months. Both he and Mr. Hughes made the proper distinction between partisan or malicious attack and legitimate exposure of shortcomings. But the rule of seeking and declaring the truth, and acting on the assumption that the country is entitled to know all facts (except, of course, military information that ought to be kept secret), is a rule, Mr. Hughes asserted, as imperative in times of war as in days of peace.

POST IMPRESSIONS

Col. R. E. Noble, of the division of personnel, surgeon-general's office, Washington, was in Camp Greenleaf Monday on a tour of inspection. Col. Noble is an Alabamian, his home being at Anniston.

All R. O. T. C. officers, whose services can be spared, will be sent to their new stations Tuesday or Wednesday.

Lieut. Earl E. Renn and Lieut. R. W. Owens, both of the infantry reserve corps, have been recommended as officers in the sunk corps. No advice so far has been received at the R. O. T. C. as to the disposition to be made of the regular officers.

All unattached R. O. T. C. cadets, who were furloughed, will return to Camp Warden McLean Monday. As soon as they draw their pay, the infantry officers will leave for a post in Georgia. This will be Wednesday or Thursday. The cavalrymen will go to South Carolina Friday or Saturday.

Florists Must Conserve Fuel Fifty Per Cent.

Hamilton County Fuel Administrator W. E. Wilkerson, as received a communication from W. E. Myer, the state fuel administrator, advising him of the new regulations governing the use of fuel by florists, both public and private, during the coming year. In referring to this order, the administrator says:

"The United States fuel administration during the last few months has held several conferences with representatives of the commercial florists of the country. The florists have shown full appreciation of the problem involved in providing supplies of fuel to florists at a time when there is a shortage for war industries."

Through this he states it is hoped by the administration that sufficient reduction in fuel consumption of the lesser essential industries can be obtained without demoralizing any of those industries which, like the florists, are highly essential to the public. He says that it has been published that a 50 per cent. curtailment in the use of fuel, which in general, means a curtailment of hothouse space, will permit the florists to conserve their most valued stock and keep their business organizations intact during the war.

Sixteen Out of Eighteen Girls Were Diseased
Eighteen girls arrested Saturday night were examined Sunday by members of the United States public health service and all but two were found to be afflicted with venereal diseases. They appeared in city court Monday morning and were sent to the ward in Erlanger hospital set apart for treatment of women patients thus afflicted. It is probable that all of these girls will be sent to the Florence Crittenton home in St. Elmo. Members of the provost guard rounding up these offenders referred to them as the "silk stocking brigade."

INJUSTICE DONE PROMINENT MAN

Omission of Word "to" Makes a big Difference in Purport of News Item.
By the omission of the little word "to" in a special from Nashville regarding the parole of two prisoners published in The News of April 25, an unintentional injustice was done. L. O. Scott, of Harrison, one of Roane county's best known and most prominent citizens and agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance company. Mr. Scott did a humane act when he secured the release from prison of two men under the parole law. In other words, he became responsible for two prisoners and gave them their liberty. The following letter, which The News gladly prints, correcting the error, fully explains how it occurred: "The Chattanooga News, Chattanooga, Tenn."

Gentlemen—My attention is called to an article of news in your paper of April 25, headed, 'Two Hamilton County Boys Paroled by Gov. Rye,' and under second paragraph the article reads, 'The governor also paroled John Linton and Sam Brice, of Hamilton county, and L. O. Scott, of Harrison, Tenn.' The paragraph should have read, 'The governor also paroled John Linton and Sam Brice, of Hamilton county, to L. O. Scott, of Harrison, Tenn.' as the writer paroled the two men from Hamilton county instead of being paroled himself.

I trust you will make this correction in your paper at once, sending me copy of paper, and oblige.

Yours very truly,
"L. O. SCOTT."

REALTY DEALS RECORDED AT COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Herman L. Schwartz and wife to W. G. Mathews et al, land in Boyce addition; \$3,100.
Thomas N. Merlam to W. L. Williams, land in Fifth district; \$2,000.
E. J. Graham and husband to Fred Arn and Anita Card, land in First ward; \$4,000.
Fred Arn and Anita Card to Etta M. Graham, land in Ninth ward; \$14,000.
C. M. Preston to J. E. Dyer, land in Fifth district; \$1,214.
C. M. Preston to J. E. Dyer, land in Fifth district; \$1,565.
C. A. Leavitt and wife to John Burnett, land in Orange Grove; \$250.
J. M. Jones and wife to W. D. Sutton, land in Oak Grove; \$1,200.
Carl Gibbs to W. D. Sutton, land in Fourth district; \$900.
Ora Minor and husband to W. D. Sutton, land in Ridge Dale; \$1,600.
O. C. Massengill and wife to Mrs. Cora Minor, land in Ridge Dale; \$1,600.
Sam B. Smith to W. S. Allen, trustee, land in Highland Park; \$3,000.

Try D. D. D. for Eczema

A Liquid Wash for Skin Disease
35c, 50c and \$1.00

Jo Anderson, druggist, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Business Man whose salary depends upon the time he puts in at his office will appreciate the

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THE PROVIDENT

OF CHATTANOOGA

\$100 per month for accident or sickness; \$5,000 for accidental death; \$10,000 for travel accidents.

COSTS \$36 PER YEAR

You cannot afford to be without protection at this low cost.

A. H. CATE

District Manager, Health and Accident Department

EARLE N. WESTER

District Manager, Life Department